

creations in Capua and Apulia.¹ This act of usurpation, characteristic of Roger, was answered by Innocent's refusing to recognise all the *electi*; and the contest of King and Pope began again.

In November, 1142, Roger was back from Sicily, and had come to Monte Cassino to watch the course of events. But an unexpected factor had already entered into the relations of the two. At the end of 1139 the Pope had returned to Rome. He applied himself at once to win the favour of the citizens by an active and just administration; but it was not easy to efface from their minds the memory of Anacletus, whose Roman birth and open-handedness had made him popular, in whom also they had flattered themselves they had a Pope of their own. That Innocent possessed no hold over their affections was soon shown.

The little town of Tivoli was obnoxious both to the Pope and to the Romans, owing to the aggressive spirit of liberty it displayed against both; to the Romans it was annoying to be faced with so pertinacious, and yet so petty, a rival, but to have the rival at its own gates was intolerable. The destruction or subjection of Tivoli was resolved on; and Innocent despatched the city militia against

its walls; the Tivolese, however,
added to the
debt of insult by suddenly falling on
the Roman
camp, and driving the enemy back to
the very

¹ Chalandon, *op. cit.*, ii., p. 109, shows that Roger
never made
any distinction as regards the Apostolic
Legateship between
Italy and Sicily.